

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Wm. L. GAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Wm. L. GAY.

Presidential Elector.
WILLIAM L. GAY.

Thursday night, half-past 8 o'clock.

We stop the press to give the result of the Governor's Election in this town and county, so far as heard from. We have never known any election of so much importance, to pass off so quietly as this held in this town today. We have heard from only two precincts, viz., Wilmington, for Reid, 319, Manly, 233—Upper Sound, for Reid, 22, Manly, 18. No opposition in the Senate or Commons. Sheriff's vote not all counted out.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS.—On Wednesday morning last, the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Road convened at the office of the Wilmington & Raleigh Road Company. We were much pleased to see so full a meeting, particularly of the South Carolina Directors. Still more we are pleased to learn from our South Carolina friends that their people are now fully in the spirit to go ahead with the work. At the time of writing this paragraph, (Thursday noon.) the Board is still in session. We learn from a private source that it (the Board) has come to the determination to locate the Road forthwith. We are further informed, that so soon as this is done, the necessary amount of stock to commence operations will readily be subscribed.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Committee of 12, appointed by the citizens of Wilmington, to make the proper arrangements for the reception of the Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, have been busily engaged during the last four days, in the performance of their duties. We are happy to learn that they have made full and ample arrangements to give our returned Volunteers a reception worthy the public spirit of our town, and worthy the gallant spirits who have returned from the service of their country. It has not yet been ascertained on what day it will be convenient for the Regiment to accept the invitation of our citizens; as soon as it is, we presume the Committee will make the plan of the reception known to the public. We have just ascertained that H. L. HOLMES, Esq., has been selected by the Committee of Arrangements, to welcome the Volunteers to the hospitalities of our town. A better selection could not have been made.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements has called upon us, and requests that we will state that the invitation to partake of the hospitalities of the town of Wilmington is, of course, extended to the whole Regiment—as well those Companies that have been discharged at Old Point Comfort as those now at Smithville.

HARBOR MASTER.—John S. James has been appointed, by the Board of Commissioners of Navigation, Harbor Master of Wilmington, in place of Richard W. Price, deceased.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—It will be seen from our summary of Congressional proceedings that the House, on Monday, agreed to the Senate resolution fixing the day of adjournment of Congress on the 14th August. If nothing can be done in the way of fixing governments for the territories, we see no reason why the session of Congress should be prolonged.

GEN. WORTH.—Gen. Worth and Staff passed through this town on Friday last, en route for Washington. We, in company with a number of our citizens, had the pleasure of seeing and shaking the hand of this distinguished officer. We were much pleased with his manners and appearance.

THE COMPROMISE BILL IN THE HOUSE.—We publish elsewhere an article from the Union giving an analysis of the vote by which the Senate Territorial bill was laid on the table in the House, by a vote of 112 to 97. It will be seen from the vote that the bill was actually killed in the House by Southern Whigs; amongst them, Messrs. Donnell and Boyden of this State. It will be further seen that all the Southern Democrats voted for the bill—or rather voted against laying it on the table. Every single Northern Whig voted to lay it on the table, whilst 21 Northern Democrats voted with the South. We cannot, of course, say, know what reasons these Southern men can offer for this strange course. We know not what explanation they can make of the strange situation in which they are found—in company with Giddings, Palfrey & Co.—but we do know that a fearful responsibility rests upon their heads, which it behooves them to remove.

The bill may yet pass. We see in the Senate that both Messrs. Hannegan and Benton have given notice of their intention to introduce Territorial Bills.

The Union of Friday last, stated that there was a rumor, and a pretty tangible one too, in Washington City, that the Whigs of the House of Representatives had had a caucus on the Saturday or Sunday previous, when and where it was secretly resolved that the Senate Compromise bill must be killed, for the reason that its passage would ruin Gen. Taylor's prospects for the Presidency. We have not, as yet, seen this denied. Surely the Federal party would not put the Union in jeopardy for mere party purposes.

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH WAS PREPARED FOR LAST WEEK'S PAPER, BUT CROWDED OUT:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—On Monday last the President communicated a message to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of that body of the 10th inst., calling for information on sundry points relating to the newly acquired territories of California and New Mexico. The message is an able document, and, with the accompanying papers, will be of great interest to the country at large. We hope, as occasion offers, to draw from both sources for the information and pleasure of our readers. The President assigns, as we take it, perfectly good and valid reasons why he established temporary civil government over that portion of New Mexico claimed by the State of Texas. He says that at the time of the commencement of the war disputed territory, as between Mexico and Texas, was found to be actually in the possession of the Mexicans when our troops were there. Our army conquered it, and during the pendency of the war, of course the U. S. government had the same right to establish temporary military government there as in California or any other of the Mexican States.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE, AT LAST.

We are at last enabled to present the curious public with the correspondence between the "distinguished" President of the Federal National Convention and the nominees to that body. And here we will take occasion to remark that, by a sort of singular chapter of accidents, the answers to the communication of Governor Morehead are written five or six weeks after the adjournment of the Convention. Now, in the case of Gen. Taylor, the reason assigned is, that Gov. Morehead neglected to post-pay his letter, and Gen. Taylor refused to take it out of the office on his account. Well, now it does not desire to charge either Gen. Taylor or Gov. Morehead with duplicity—with fixing things so that the former and his friends might have time to confer and ascertain from the tone of public sentiment what kind of an answer it would be most politic to make—but certainly the affair wears a dark complexion. Here is the President of the National Convention of one of the great parties of the country, who is charged by that body with the duty of informing Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore of their nomination for the offices of President and Vice President by the Whig party, and he sits down, according to his own showing, and drops them a line through the Post Office, without paying the postage. This, of itself, is strange. Did Gov. Morehead really desire that the nominees should be immediately informed of their selection? But stranger still, letters arrive at Baton Rouge post-marked "Philadelphia, June 10," and "June 8," the exact place and time where and when the Whig Convention was held, and Gen. Taylor has not enough curiosity to take them out of the office. He could not afford to pay a few cents to know what was going on at Philadelphia, at a time when his political fate was being decided upon!—We ask the plain, common sense, candid reader, if this is not passing strange? It takes a letter only 8 days to get from Philadelphia to Baton Rouge, and yet Gov. Morehead, who every body knows is noted in North Carolina for his "practical vigor" in all business matters, could not manage to communicate the nomination to Gen. Taylor short of 37 days! Now if we were disposed to be malicious, we might insinuate that the whole of this delay was caused by design on both sides. We might suppose that both Gov. Morehead and Gen. Taylor had devised this delay with the very laudable (if true) view of permitting the latter to feel the public pulse, consult friends, and, as we said before, ascertain from the tone of the journals of both parties, what kind of an answer would be the best for the times. We say if we were disposed to be uncharitable, we might make these insinuations. We will not do so, however, but leave the intelligent public to draw their own conclusions from the facts.

The correspondence itself, now that it has seen the light after so long a travail, is certainly of a most singular character; perfectly in keeping, however, with the whole line of tactics adopted and practised by the Taylorites and their champion during the past 12 months. Just look at it. Here is Gov. Morehead, as the organ of the whole Federal party in the Union, communicating officially to Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore their nomination by the Federal National Convention, and not a syllable is said by him about Whig principles or Whig measures. Is this not extraordinary? Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore reply as briefly as if they were answering a lady's invitation to an evening party. "Now do word they breathe on the subject of politics." "We are honored by the nomination, and if elected will do the best we can," is about the amount of their letters. The people of the United States had a right to expect some explicit declaration of the views and opinions of men who are candidates for the two first political offices in the country. But it seems they are not to receive a word. Where now is all the boasted principles of the Whig party? Laid on the shelf in the shades of Ashland, side by side with the great embodiment? Is there any man that now will have the effrontery to say that the Whig party of '44 and the Whig party of '48 are the same in any one respect, with the single exception of the ever-present inordinate desire to grasp the high places of power in the Republic? We should like to see such a man.

But we have extended these remarks farther than we designed at the outset. We commend to the perusal of all our readers the correspondence before. If they can find out from one word or line in the whole of it, what are the principal principles of the "distinguished" President of the Convention, or of either of its nominees, then they can do much more than we can.

LETTER TO MR. TAYLOR.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1848.

Gen. Zachary Taylor.—Dear Sir: At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, held in this city on the 10th inst., and continued from day to day until the 9th, you were nominated as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, at the ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention, it was made the duty of their President to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

In obedience to said resolve, I, as the organ thereof designated, have the honor to make to you the foregoing communication, and to ask your acceptance of the nomination.

Permit me, dear sir, to indulge the hope that he who has been so long and so nobly engaged in the service of his country, will not refuse the enthusiastic call of his countrymen. I am, dear sir, with sentiments of very high regard, your most obedient servant.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

President of the Whig National Convention.

GEN. TAYLOR'S REPLY.

BATON ROUGE, La., July 15th, 1848.

Sir: I have the honor to receive your communication of June 10th, announcing that the Whig Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia on the 7th of that month, and of which you were the presiding officer, has nominated me for the office of President of the United States.

Looking to the composition of the Convention, and its numerous and patriotic constituency, I feel deeply grateful for the honor bestowed upon me, and for the distinguished confidence implied in my nomination by it, to the highest office in the gift of the American people.

I cordially accept the nomination, but with a sincere distrust of my fitness to fulfil the duties of an office, which demands for its exercise the most exalted abilities and patriotism, and which has been rendered illustrious by the greatest names in our history. But should the selection of the Whig Convention be confirmed by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the new duties then devolving upon me so as to meet the just expectations of my fellow-citizens, and preserve undiminished the prosperity and reputation of our common country. I have the highest respect,

Your most obedient servant.

Z. TAYLOR.

To the Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD, Greensboro', Guilford Co., North-Carolina.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1848.

Dear Sir: At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, assembled in this city on the 7th inst., and continued by adjournment until the 9th, Gen. Zachary Taylor of Louisiana, was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and you were nominated as the Vice President of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

President of the Whig National Convention.

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) July 17, 1848.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., by which I am notified that at the late Whig Convention held at Philadelphia, Gen. Zachary Taylor was nominated for President and myself for Vice President, and requesting my acceptance of the nomination.

The honor of being thus presented by the distinguished representatives of the Whig party of the Union for the second office in the gift of the people—an honor as unexpected as it was unsolicited—could not fail to awaken in a grateful heart emotions which, while they cannot be suppressed, find no appropriate language for utterance.

Fully persuaded that the cause in which we are enlisted is the cause of our country, and feeling, moreover, a confident assurance that, in Gen. Taylor, whose name is presented for the first office, I shall always find a firm and consistent Whig, a safe guide, and an honest man, I cannot hesitate to assume any position which my friends may assign me.

Distrusting, as I well may, my ability to discharge satisfactorily the duties of that high office, but feeling that, in case of my election, I may with safety repose upon the friendly aid of my brother Whigs, and that efforts guided by honest intentions will always be charitably judged, I accept the nomination so generously tendered; and I do this the more cheerfully, as I am willing, for such a cause and with such a man, to take my chances of success or defeat, as the electors, the final arbiters of our fate, shall, in their wisdom, judge best for the interest of our common country.

Please accept the assurance of my high regard and esteem, and permit me to subscribe myself your friend and fellow-citizen.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER OF WEDNESDAY LAST, SPEAKING OF TAYLOR AND FILLMORE'S LATTERS OF ACCEPTANCE, SAYS:—

"The following letters are to the point. They are brief and emphatic, and Gen. Taylor's will be a severe disappointment to those Locofocoes who calculated on his refusal to accept the nomination of the Whig Convention."

Now we, for one, would like the Observer to inform its readers in what manner they are to the point. Certainly they are to one point, the Presidency, but that they are pointed in any other shape, we think no man will have the hardihood to maintain. Do the letters of Taylor and Fillmore avow a single principle formerly advocated by the Whig party? If Taylor is elected, and he should take it into his head to act as John Tyler did, what could the Whigs say? Not a word. Gen. Taylor could very easily reply, "Gentlemen, you voted for and elected me without knowing a single principle of my political creed, therefore I am at liberty to do just as I please; and you can't say a word if I turn out to be the vilest Locofoco in the land." Do let us know, Mr. Observer, where the point is in these letters.

THE OBSERVER OF WEDNESDAY, quotes the certificate of Mr. Pender, in which he (Mr. P.) says that Gen. Taylor did say to him that "the officers of the North Carolina Regiment ought to be dishonorably discharged, and the private shot," and adds that there is a question of veracity, in which the Observer takes it, Mr. Pender will "suffer some." Now we do not undertake to decide this question between the parties, but certainly we know of no reason why the veracity of Lieut. Pender should suffer. We do not know that the fact that a man is a successful General—a superior officer—should be a reason that he is to be believed and a subaltern disbelieved, when their statements conflict. A man's position does not, in our estimation, prove that all he says is gospel; nor does his want of high official position render him, in our estimation, unworthy of credence. The public can, however, decide in the matter.

APATHY.—To speak the downright truth, we do not remember any time, under the same circumstances, when there was so little political excitement as at the present moment. The wire-worms of the Whig party, no doubt, based on inconsiderable portion of their hopes of success on the supposed enthusiasm which the name of Gen. Taylor would produce. They have been woefully mistaken. Their party is now more destitute of this, to it, essential article, than it has ever been. To the Federal party, excitement, whooping, and hurrahing is absolutely necessary. Having no principles to contend for—no fixed object in view, to which the minds of their people can turn—excitement is absolutely necessary. Gen. Taylor has failed to evoke it. On the other hand, the Democratic party, guided by reason and sober thought, does not require those unnatural stimulants. Its members have great principles to contend for, which appeal to their judgment and reason. We are perfectly satisfied with present appearances of "matters and things."

FLORIDA.—We find in the Tallahassee Floridian of the 22d ult., a letter from the Editor of that paper, who is now paying a visit to the various portions of the State. He says that wherever he has been, the Democrats are well organized, and sanguine of carrying the State. There is no defection in Florida. He says that there is no doubt now but that the State will vote for Cass and Butler in November.

THE FETE IN CHARLESTON.—The Charleston papers contain long and glowing accounts of the reception of the Palmetto Regiment by the good citizens of that spirited metropolis of the gallant "South State." A gentleman of this place, who was present, says that he never saw anything so well managed in his life. The whole city participated in the festivities of the occasion. The people of Charleston understand the proper mode of doing these things.

GEN. CUSHING AND THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—The citizens of Boston gave the Massachusetts Regiment a public entertainment at Faneuil Hall. Gen. Cushing was present as an invited guest. Upon being toasted, he rose to respond, when a scene, disgraceful to any set of civilized or uncivilized men, ensued. It seems that the Regiment had taken ombrage at something he had done whilst in Mexico, and they availed themselves of this public occasion to insult him. He attempted to speak but was biased down. The whole affair is disgraceful to the Regiment.

A LONG SESSION AND AN IMPORTANT VOTE.

The session of the Senate, which commenced on Friday last at 11 o'clock, A. M., and ended on the next morning at 8 o'clock, A. M., (21 hours), is the longest, we believe, on record. The Territorial Bill, settling, at least for the present, the question of slavery in the territories, was under consideration, and its friends were determined to press it to a vote. Throughout the long night, grave Senators kept their seats, whilst speech after speech, for the most part against the bill, was made. At last, as we have elsewhere noticed, the bill was put to a final vote a little before 8 o'clock on Saturday morning. It may not be entirely uninteresting to analyze this vote. The vote stood 33 yeas to 22 nays. Of the 33 Senators who voted for the bill, 25 are from slaveholding States, and 8 from the free States. Of those who voted for the bill from the slave States, 19 are Democrats, and 6 Whigs. Of the 8 Senators from the free States who voted for the bill, 7 are Democrats and 1 only is a Whig. Of the 22 Senators who voted against the bill, 4 were from slaveholding States—all Whigs—viz: Mr. BADGER, of North Carolina, Mr. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, and Messrs. UNDERWOOD, and METCALF, of Kentucky. Of those who voted against the bill, 18 were from the free States, 9 of them Whigs, and 9 of them Democrats. Two Whigs and 1 Democrat were absent. All the Southern Democrats voted for the bill. Out of the 8 Northern votes for the bill, only one was a Whig vote. There was only 7 Whig votes altogether cast for the bill.

We cannot imagine what reason George E. Badger, of N. C., has to offer to his constituents why he voted with the North on this great sectional question. We have not seen his reasons. We do not know what can excuse him. It will be seen from an examination of the vote as stated above, that the Democratic Senators, both North and South, supported the bill,—we mean as a body,—whilst the Whig Senators, as a body, voted against the bill. Why this was the case, we are not, at the moment of writing this article, prepared to say. So soon as we get the facts fully before us, we shall recur to the subject again. We present before the vote on this important bill. It will be seen from our Congressional Synopsis, that the bill was laid on the table in the House on Friday. Of this, too, we will have something to say beyond this notice:

THE TERRITORIAL BILL.

YEAS.

Democrats.—Messrs. David R. Atchison, Missouri; Charles G. Atherton, N. Hampshire; Thomas H. Benton, Mo.; Solon Borland, Ark.; Sidney Breese, Ill.; Jesse D. Bright, Ia.; A. P. Butler, S. C.; J. C. Calhoun, S. C.; Jeff Davis, Miss.; Daniel S. Dickinson, N. Y.; Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.; S. U. Downs, La.; Henry S. Foote, Miss.; Edward A. Hannegan, Ia.; Sam'l Houston, Tex.; R. M. T. Hunter, Va.; Hershel J. Johnson, Ga.; Wm. R. King, Ala.; Dixon H. Lewis, Ala.; James M. Mason, Va.; Thos. Rusk, Tex.; Wm. K. Sebastian, Ark.; Daniel Sturgeon, Penn.; H. L. Turner, Tenn.; J. D. Westcott, Jr., Fla.; David Yulee, Fla.—26.

Whigs.—John M. Berrien, Ga.; J. M. Clayton, Del.; Henry Johnson, La.; Beverly Johnson, Md.; W. P. Mangum, N. C.; Samuel S. Phelps, Vt.; Henry Spruance, Del.—7.

Total Yeas 33.

NAYS.

Democrats.—Messrs. Wm. Allen, O. J. W. Bradbury, Me.; J. A. Dix, N. Y.; Henry Dodge, Vt.; Alpheus Fitch, Mich.; Thos. Fitzgerald, Mich.; Hannibal Hamlin, Me.; Jno. M. Niles, Ct.; J. P. Walker, Wis.—9.

Whigs.—George E. Badger, N. C.; Roger S. Baldwin, Ct.; John Bell, Tenn.; J. H. Clarke, R. I.; Thomas Cowin, O.; John Davis, Mass.; Wm. L. Dayton, N. J.; Albert C. Green, R. I.; John P. Hale, N. H.; Thos. Metcalfe, Ky.; J. W. Miller, N. J.; Joseph R. Underwood, Ky.; Wm. Upham, Vt.—12.

Total Nays 22.

ABSENT.

Whigs.—Massachusetts, Daniel Webster, Democrat, Pennsylvania, James A. Pierce, Whig, Maryland.

Total 3.

Annexed is a political and sectional view of the vote:

	Yeas	Disunion	From Slave States	From Free States
Yeas	7	26	25	8
Nays	13	9	4	18
Absent	2	1	1	2

FRANCIS P. BLAIR.—The statement that appears in the New York Evening Post, that Francis P. Blair, formerly Editor of the Globe, had given in his adhesion to the Barnburner movement, turns out to be a hoax. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of Saturday, writes:—

Upon the authority of Senator Foote, of Mississippi, sanctioned by Mr. Blair, I have to state that the report, originating with the New York Evening Post, has no foundation in fact. The article in the Evening Post stated "by authority," that Francis P. Blair, a man well known to the political world, disapproved of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and would give his cordial support to Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and to the doctrine of the so-called "free soil" party of the North. We are told that Gen. Foote called upon Mr. Blair in relation to this matter in the Post, and Mr. Blair said that he voted in Convention for Cass and Butler, and as a man of honor, he felt bound to give to them and their principles, as he should do, his hearty support—that no paper or person having any authority to make such a statement as was contained in the Evening Post. Though this may be a matter of no great importance, it is due to Mr. Blair that the error should be corrected.

FILLMORE AND SLAVERY.—There can, we think, be no reasonable doubt remaining on the mind of any man, that the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency is entirely with the Northern fanatic on the Slavery question. His recorded votes in Congress—particularly in '38, on the Atcherson resolutions—prove this beyond a cavil. To shew our readers, however, in what light he is regarded by the Barnburners—the wing of the Democratic party in the State of New-York that has quit the party on this very question—we present them below an extract from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the New-York Evening Post, the great organ of the barnburners. From this it will be seen, that the barnburners who are ultra on this point, are perfectly satisfied with Fillmore's notions on the Slavery question:

"Let now Mr. Fillmore, the candidate on the Taylor ticket, be nominated. I think I can safely say that Mr. Fillmore is sincerely, enthusiastically, in favor of the principles of the Wilmot Proviso. Upon the prominent of the other controverted questions, he is probably as decidedly with the Whigs—I mean the question, if elected, he will be President of the Senate, which is now so strongly Democratic that it is not probable that the presiding officer will during the next Presidential term, have occasion to vote on any important question. Ought not, therefore, the opportunity be improved to extend the platform of free principles, so far that room will be afforded for all those Whigs who agree with the radical Democrats on the one question at issue? I throw out the suggestion for the consideration of the convention, to meet at Buffalo within a few days. Mr. Niles has earned the right to be placed on this ticket better than any man I know, and if elected he did not point to Mr. Fillmore, he certainly should receive the offer declined by Colonel Dodge."

WING PRINCIPLES.—We find in the Raleigh Register of the 28th ult., an article copied from the Richmond Whig, from which we make the following extracts:—

But to return to Gen. Taylor and the Whig principles. According to our definition, we hold Whig principles to be those—

1. That Government is instituted for the common good—emanates from the common authority—and exists by the common consent of the people.

2. That, as it is impossible for the people to legislate in person, by reason of their numbers, they must make laws, through their representatives, elected by themselves for a limited time, and responsible to them for their conduct.

3. That an executive head being necessary for the administration of the government, this unavoidable delegation of power to one man, shall be limited and confined by every restriction, consistent with an efficient discharge of the executive functions.

4. That the will of the people, as expressed in the laws passed by their representatives, shall be carried into effect, in almost every conceivable case, for the simple reason that it is their will, expressed through their representatives, in the mode provided by the Constitution.

5. That the power of the veto, confided to the President, is intended only for extreme and exigent cases—for cases in which the legislature might attempt to break in and which the President is authorized to resist by the solemn judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States—a dangerous and alarming usurpation.

6. That the abuse of the veto, for the purpose of arresting legislation, not of this character of legislation, deliberately entered into, after mature consideration—warranted by numerous precedents, approved by the practice of former Presidents to deprive of office a competent and faithful public servant, for no other reason than a difference of political opinion, is an injury to the public interest, and a violation of the true principles of free government.

Now, in the first place, the Richmond Whig is one of the leading organs of Federalism in the Union, and therefore what it says must be regarded as orthodox, and in the second place, its article is copied and adopted by the Register, the acknowledged organ of Federalism in North Carolina, and therefore the above must be looked upon as an orthodox exposition of the Whig creed here in North Carolina. Now we would simply direct the attention of the reader to the eight Whig principles put forth, which the Richmond Whig says must now be regarded as the Whig platform. To what a beggarly account they are reduced from what they once were, say in 1844, when that party went openly and above-board for a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, works of Internal Improvement by the general government, &c. These principles set forth above, amount to just nothing. They are simply an enumeration of truisms, to which every one will at once assent. What else do they amount to? What practical principle or measure does this platform set forth? None. The amount of all this is simply this:—The Whigs have no principles that they dare now shew to the people. If, however, they get into power, they will then shew their colors, by attempting to revive all the old issues. This is their game.

THE COMMERCIAL OF SATURDAY, in noticing our remarks on the discussion, not "between the Electoral candidates at Smithville," but simply between gentlemen candidates for no particular office or appointment that we know of, says that we have misstated Mr. McRee The Commercial says:—

"We notice it for the purpose of extracting the following, which refers to the speech of GRIFFITH J. McRee, Esq., made on that occasion:—

"He boldly took the ground that the Whigs, if they should get into power, would modify the present Tariff bill. Stick a pin there."

"It is best, we think, now to state what Mr. McRee did say. He said, 'The Democrats had defeated their own lauded policy of free trade and low tariff. They have involved the country in debt, and consequently have created the necessity of additional revenue to pay off said debt. To do this, the Whigs will be compelled to alter the Tariff, so as to raise additional revenue, the present revenue being insufficient.'"

Now, our recollection still is, that Mr. McRee told the people of Smithville that the Whigs, should they get into power, would modify the present Tariff bill. But, as we presume, from the quotation marks used by the Commercial in giving what Mr. McRee said himself, we are willing to give him all the benefit of the amendment. We are, then, to understand that the reason why the Whigs would modify the Tariff bill of '46, should they get into power, would be not on account of any innate intrinsic defects in that system, but because necessity would compel them.—We say again, stick a pin there. But really it is singular that the Commercial or Mr. McRee should talk about modifying the Tariff of '46, i. e. making it more protective in its character, for the purpose of increasing the revenue, when experience has demonstrated that the amount of revenue derived under the bill of '46 is at least 25 per cent. greater than that under the larling Whig Protective bill of '42.

CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.—We find in the Union of the 27th ult., an official statement from Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to the extent of our recent territorial acquisitions.—He states the territory West of the Rio Grande, that we have acquired by the late Mexican treaty, at 526,078 square miles, or about ten times as large as North Carolina. Quite a considerable slice.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The new Cunard Steamer Europa, arrived at Boston on the 27th ult., having sailed from Liverpool on the 15th. Cotton had advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Another plot for the overthrow of the French Republic had been discovered at Paris. Several of the intended chiefs have been arrested. Gen'l Cavaignac has made every preparation to meet the emergency, and has, it is said, placed the Republic beyond danger.

GEN. CASS AND EXTRA PAY.—We have only to reiterate, in reply to the Fayetteville Observer, that we deny the Federal party to shew one single dollar that Gen. Cass has ever received from the public Treasury that he was not legally, and we will add equitably, entitled to. He received no more than his services entitled him to. We again take occasion to say, that it is "but a little mean trick, in partizan warfare," to make charges of this kind without the proof to support them.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—The reader will doubtless recollect, that on the 9th inst., (Wednesday next), the disaffected, Wilmot Provision, free soil men of the non-slaveholding States, are to hold a convention at Buffalo, in the State of New York. We have seen notices of the appointment of delegates to this Convention from a number of States; even Maryland, a slaveholding State, is to be represented there. The eyes of the Union are now turned to this point with no ordinary interest. On its deliberations, in our estimation, depends whether the two sections of the Union are to be henceforth arrayed against each other on sectional geographical questions.—Not that we believe that this will be the effect of its action during the present campaign.—But should the Buffalo Convention pitch upon a ticket, and the Northern fanatic of all grades and shades rally around it, it must and will form the basis in future Presidential elections, of a great Northern party, which will boldly array itself against the institutions of the South. We must be prepared to meet the consequences. Our very existence depends upon the struggle.

NEW YORK.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, an intelligent neutral paper, says it has conversed with a number of well informed gentlemen from the State of New-York, who think that Van Buren will carry that State.—This prediction is based upon the calculation that he will get two-fifths of the Democratic vote, and fully one-third of the Whig vote.—We do not know that he will get anything like two-fifths of the Democratic vote. Our accounts are the other way. We venture the prediction that he will take more votes from Taylor, than from Cass.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, that arch traitor to the Democratic party, has written another letter for the public eye, in answer to one addressed him by the President of an industrial Convention that met in Philadelphia, on the subject of the public lands. He says he always did go for giving the public lands to actual settlers, in limited quantities, free of charge. We notice the letter, however, for the purpose of informing our readers that the ex-magician in it intimates his acceptance of the nomination of the Barnburners.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE N. C. VOLUNTEERS.—The Raleigh Register of Tuesday, has a long article under this head, in which it attempts to do away with the force of Mr. Pender's certificate, published in our paper of last week. We have here only to reiterate what we have said elsewhere, that it is a question of veracity between Lieut. Pender and General Taylor alone, and to add that we know no reason why a General should be alone entitled to credence and a subaltern to discredit. Again, we say, let the community judge.

LIEUT. PENDER.—The Chronicle attempts to discredit the testimony of Lieut. Pender, by saying that he was dishonorably discharged from the Army by Gen. Wool for misconduct, and the act was approved by General Taylor. True. But does the Chronicle not know that both Generals Taylor and Wool acted without a shadow of law or right on their side, in dismissing Lieut. Pender, and that they were both then restored, and Lieut. Singletary is now actually in command of the New Hanover Company of Volunteers? We have never heard that Lieut. Pender's character for veracity was impeached before the Court of Inquiry. Charges of this character should not

